

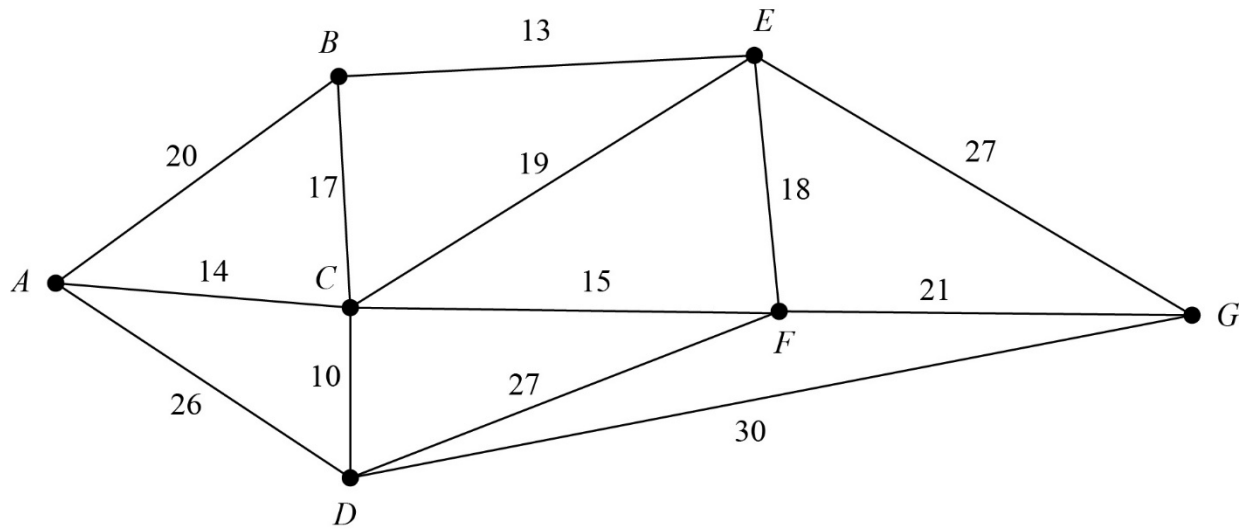
DECISION MATHS J TRAVELLING SALESPERSON

1 The table shows the distances, in km, between six towns.

	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>F</i>
<i>A</i>	–	80	105	170	103	95
<i>B</i>	80	–	33	170	155	88
<i>C</i>	105	33	–	143	151	68
<i>D</i>	170	170	143	–	105	79
<i>E</i>	103	155	151	105	–	87
<i>F</i>	95	88	68	79	87	–

- a** Use Prim's algorithm, starting from *A*, to find a minimum spanning tree. You must make the order of the arc selection clear. Draw your minimum spanning tree. **(4 marks)**
- b i** Hence find an initial upper bound for the travelling salesman problem. **(1 mark)**
- ii** Using short cuts, find two routes that reduce the upper bound to a value less than 640 km. **(5 marks)**
- c** By deleting vertex *F*, find a lower bound to the travelling salesman problem for this network. **(3 marks)**
- d** Using your answers to **b** and **c**, write down the smallest interval that must contain the length of the optimal route between the towns. **(2 marks)**

- 2 The network in the diagram shows the distances, in km, between seven wind turbines. All the turbines need to be serviced by an engineer.



By deleting *C* a lower bound for the length of the route is found to be 122 km.

- a By deleting *F*, find another lower bound of the route. State which is the better lower bound of the two. **(5 marks)**
- b By inspection, complete the table of least distances below. **(3 marks)**

	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>G</i>
<i>A</i>	–	20	14		33	29	
<i>B</i>	20	–	17		13	31	40
<i>C</i>	14	17	–	10	19	15	
<i>D</i>			10	–			30
<i>E</i>	33	13	19		–	18	27
<i>F</i>	29	31	15		18	–	21
<i>G</i>		40		30	27	21	–

- c Starting at *F* use the nearest neighbour algorithm with the completed table to obtain an upper bound for the length of the route. State your route. **(3 marks)**

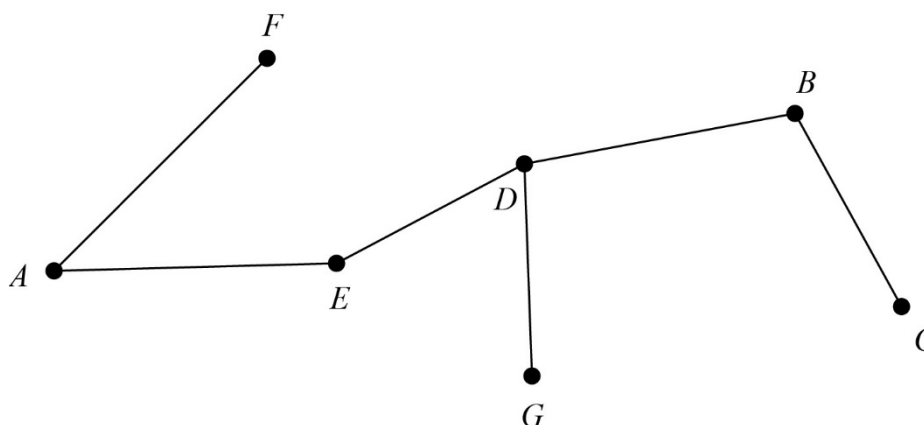
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	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>G</i>
<i>A</i>	–	4	5	3	2	5	6
<i>B</i>	4	–	1	2	4	7	6
<i>C</i>	5	1	–	3	4	6	7
<i>D</i>	3	2	3	–	2	6	4
<i>E</i>	2	4	4	2	–	6	6
<i>F</i>	5	7	6	6	6	–	10
<i>G</i>	6	6	7	4	6	10	–

The table shows the distance, in km, between seven houses.

Prim's algorithm is used on the above table to find a minimum spanning tree.

The order in which the arcs are chosen is *AE ED BD BC DG AF* with the associated tree.



Melissa delivers parcels. She has a parcel to deliver to each of the seven houses.

The distance between the parcel depot and each house, in km, is shown in the table below.

House	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>G</i>
Distance from depot P (km)	11	15	16	16	12	17	18

Melissa wants to travel the shortest distance from the depot to each house before returning to the depot.

- a Using the given information, calculate a lower bound for the length of Melissa's route. You must show all your working clearly. (3 marks)
- b Use the nearest neighbour algorithm, starting from the parcel depot (P), to find a route for Melissa to deliver all her parcels. Hence find an upper bound for the length of Melissa's route. (3 marks)